ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. 19 Days and 20 Hours from Port to Port.

\$1,788,666 IN GOLD.

The steamer Atlantic arrived on Monday morning from Aspinwall, bringing us, through Freeman & Co., later dates from San Francisco, in the short space of 19 days and 20 hours from the latter port to this.

PURSER'S REPORT-STRANSHIP ATLANTIC. The North Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer Atlantic, R. H. Pearson commander, left New-York Dec. 20, at 2] o'cleck, and arrived at Aspin wall at 6] p. m., Dec. 27, making the run in 7 days and 4 hours. The passengers and newspaper express crossed early on the morning of Dec. 28, and left Panama on the same day for San Francisco. The passengers of the North Star left 22 hours afterward.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer So nora, F. R. Baby commander, left San Francisco Dec 20 at 10 a. m., in company with the steamer Orizaba Dec. 23, at 8 n. m., 774 miles from San Francisco spoke the Company's steamer John L. Stephens bound up. Dec. 26, at 4 p. m., 118 miles above Acapulco, passed steamer Cortez, bound to San Francisco. Dec. 31, at 9 a. m., 358 miles from Panama, saw steam er Uncle Sam. The Sonora arrived at Panama Jan 1, at 3 p. m., making the passage in 12 days and 5 hours. The passengers and treasure arrived in Aspinwall the same evening; also, 12 tans gold and silver

ore, for New-York. The Atlantic left Aspinwall at 121 o'clock a. m. Jan 2, with 254 passengers and \$1,788,666 19 in treasure and arrived in New-York Jan. 9 at 6 a. m., making the run in 7 days and 53 hours.

The following is the treasure list of the Atlantic:

Order		534,00
Butcher & Bro	5,000 J. Einstein & Bro	14,20
Thos. G. Hand & Co	2,600 Jas. Patrick & Go,	83.(K)
C. H. Grat & Co	960 Engene Kelly & Co	67,00
S. G. Reed & Co		24,00
B. Cohn & Co		10,00
Order		12,50
Eppinger & Co		16,80
H Unger & Co		4,50
A. F. Tilton		15.00
J. Geldemith & Co		13,00
Barnes & Park	4,000 Roberts, Morrison & Co.	20,00
J. B. Weir	. 14,026 P. Naylor & Co	8,00
J. H. Coghill	. 16,800 Jennings & Brewster	12,00
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	66 223 American Ez. Bank	80,00
Ozder	. 17,000 Aug. Belmont & Co	144.00
T. Nickerson & Co		43,4
Turner Brow	. 2,000 L. Von Hoffman & Co	50,00
A. Rich & Bro	9,000 Ballin & Sander	29,50
W. Selizonn & Co		73.54
Tanffe, McCahill & Co	. 54 200 Bush & Comstock	1,41
J. R. Newton & Co		21,5
F. Curis & Co	. 3,400; Harbeck & Co	4,00
Dek ham & Co	. 72,160 Alpheus Hardy & Co	4,60
Kerby, Byrne & Co	. 7,500 Metropolitan Bank	48 15
Ross, Falconer & Co		51,00
Wm. Meyer		19,60
Treadwell & Co		22, 1
Order		20,00
Order	. 8,100 Wm. Hoge & Co	25,0
Jacob Hecht, Bros. & Co.		10,54
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	. 35 000 Wells, Fargo & Co	153,00
De Witt, Kittle & Ca.,		22,00
J. Keller & Bro		29,40
D. Hamburger	6,500 Freeman & Co	21,70
W. Hiller & Co	18,000 Freeman & Co	4,47
AMMITS	RY OF THE NEWS.	

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS From Our Own Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1859.

The weather continues clear and pleasant. We shall soon stand in need of rain again; we have had none since the 29th ult. A few days ago I killed some mus ketees, flying about in my bed-room, which has no fire in it or near it and always has the windows open. Cali fornian musketoes, however, will bear more cold than the effeminate entomological bill-stickers in your winterfrozen and summer-burned elimes.

R. H. Duna has not yet sailed for China. The schooner Page and bark Onward arrived from Japan on the 18th inst., both bringing cargoes of Japanere goods.

I have the best authority for saying that the ore from the Comstock silver lead in western Utah pays \$3,000 the Comstock silver lead in western Utah pays \$3,000 on an average. It is brought here at a cost of \$110 per tun, and emelted at a cost of \$412, making \$522 per tun of expenses, exclusive of the cost of digging. There is no other silver mine in the world that would pay under such expenses. And the vein grows wider—it could not be richer—as the workmen get deeper into it.

The Marriposa Gazette gives the following account of the final settlement of difficulties between Col Fremont and the hostile squatters on his ranch.

"Under-Sheriff Howell, with a writ of restitution, on the 14th inst. proceeded so that portion of the Jo-

on the 14th inst. proceeded so that portion of the Jo-sephine and Pine Tree Veins in Bear Valley occupied by the Merced Mining Company, and took possession of the same without difficulty or hindrance, and turned the same over to Col. Fremont, in accordance with the order. The Under-Sheriff then proceeded to the Mt. Ophir works. These works were, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to be turned over to Biddle Hoggs, lessee, under Col. Fremont, of 160 acres of land upon which the mills stood. The men in occurrence were the worksen of the Merced Muning Comsency were the workmen of the Merced Mining Con pany when the aforesaid Company were unable to pay, and in consequence turned over the mills some mouths since to these men to run intil they should obmonths since to these men to run intil they should ob-tain their dress. They had considerably lessened the amount due them from the Merced Mining Company; yet a large amount in the aggregate was still unpaid, in consequence of which they declined to give up the mills upon the demand of the officer. They asked time to consider and to consult with Col. Fremont, which was considerately granted by the Under-Sherifi. They held a meeting, and appointed a committee of four for such consultation. The conference was held, four for such consultation. The conference was held, and through the magnanimity and generosity of Col. Fremont, the arrangement was effected, and the property at Mt. Ophir delivered to the Under-Sheriff, and by him turned over to its owner. Col. Fremont, by this arrangement, agreed to pay the Merced Mining Company's indebtedness to the men, amounting in the aggregate to some \$7,000, although he (Col. Fremont) did not owe them a cent. Such voluntary assumption of debts of other parties to get possession of one's own is somewhat rare, we opine, but it was done, and of debts of other parties to get possession of one's own is somewhat rare, we opine, but it was done, and done more, we suppose, to amicably settle the long-existing difficulties in that properly named Bear Valley than for any other reason. But it may be said at last, now, that these difficulties are, to all appearance, ended, for which a Te Deum should be sung by the whole universal community. The men formerly in the employ of the Merced Mining Company have generally been taken into Col. Fremont's employ, and all are astisfied, and peace, and, we hope, prosperity, reigns."

Edward Norris was shot dead in Contra Costa County on the 14th inst. by W. C. Pease, during a quarrel about a land title.

quarrel about a land title.

Alexar der Cornill, City Marshal of Yreka, was stabbed in several places by some Mexicans on the night of the 14th inet, and severely wounded. The Marsham was at the time celebrating the exploits of Mexicans were at the time celebrating the exploits of Cortinus in Texas. Corrill shot one of the Mexicans,

wounding him dangerously.

Maripoea is a place where the law is played "low down." The Star says: "The trial of Dougherty, accured of grand larceny, in stealing a horse, resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner—the evidence going to show no intention of theft upon his part. He had show no intention of theft upon his part. He had hired the horse, and upon getting involved in a gambling transaction, went 'that much better,' and held the 'low hand.' He was discharged from custody."

It is said that Col. E. D. Baker intends to remove to

Portland, Oregon, and make his home there.

T. L. Horn & Co., importers of cigars and tobacco, failed a few days since, but have made an assignment

miled a few days since, but have made an assignment with their creditors for continuing their buriness.

The officers of the Russian war-ship in our harbor have been well entertained here. They went, on the evening of the 16th, by invitation to Maguire's Opera Honse, to hear the English opera troupe. The orchestra played the Russian National Anthem, "Yankee Doedle," &c., and great applause.

a played the Russian Ambune. toodle," &c., avoid great applume. Four hundred l'itt River Indians spont several days Four hundred l'itt River Indians spont several days Four hundred latt River Indians spent several days bere last week, on their way to the Mendocino Reservation, whither they have been ordered by the Indian Agent, though Gen. Kibbe, their captor, intended to send them to the Tejon Reservation, in the southern part of the State. They were placed on a salling vessel here, to be landed at Metdecino. San Francisco will probably never—until the downfall of our civilization, if that should ever come—see such a numerous band of savages. These Pitt River fellews are an ugly, dark, dirty, bighended, broad-shouldered, deep-chesied, small-limbed hended, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, small-limbed race. Many of them have the reputation of having committed various murders. They were exceedingly astonished at the sight of so many people as came to see them while they were in camp at North Beach. They did not think there were so many people in the world.

The schooner Emma arrived here on the 15th inst. from the Amoor River and Habodadi, bringing Capt-Bianchard of the American bark Hesperian, wrecked near the coast of Japan. The Alta, which publishes

an account of the wrecks, says:

"Capt. Blanchurd desires us to particularly speak
of the kindness of the Japanese authorities in this distreesing time, who, by the request of the American
Consul at Hakodadi (Mr. E. E. Rice) furnished ship-

wrecked people with the Government schooner Onomero, attended with two Government officers and an interpreter, and also instructed the officials on the isl micrpreter, and also instructed the officials on the lel-and to assist. Everything, in fact, was done to earry cut, in the fullest sense of the word, the terms of the Japanese-American treaty, for the protection and as-sistance of our countrymen in distress. They seemed particularly desirous to show their zeal in this in-stance, it being the first that has occured during the jurisdiction of the Governor of Hakodadi, since the treaty."

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 7th The Columbia River was blocked up with ice so that

teamers could not run above Vancouver.

The Portland Oregonian, speaking about the action taken by the late Pacific Railroad Convention, held in this city, says:

"Oregon is more directly and deeply interested in
the Pacific Railroad than any State in the Union, and
yet our officials and the party in power treat the whole
subject with indifference and ridicule. That apology
for a Governor, John Whiteaker, has refused any as-

A. J. Thaver, District-Attorney of the United States

for the District of Oregon, has forwarded his resigna-

for the District of Oregon, has forwarded his resignation to Washington."

The Portland News says:

"A petition is in circulation in this city, to the Congress of the United States, praying the passage of a
law making appropriations, either in money or lands,
for the purpose of constructing a good wagon road
across the Cascade Mountains, said road to commence
at or near the residence of Mr. P. Foster, on the west
side of the mountains, and to continue to a point in the
Walla-Walla Valley east of the mountains."

The Legislature at Washington Territory organized
at Olympia on the 5th of December. The following
are the chief officers of the Sanate: President, the
Hon. H. J. Maxon, of Ciark County: Chief Clerk, A.
J. Moses, of Olympia; Assistant Clerk, James La Due.

J. Moses, of Olympia; Assistant Clerk, James La Due. The House organized as follows: Speaker, the Hou. J. D. Biles, of Clark County; Chief Clerk, J.T. Torner, of Island; Assistant Clerk, D. F. Newson, of San

We have dates from Victoria to the 12th inst. We have dates from Victoria to the 12th inst.
Gov. Douglars has dissolved the Vancouver Island
Assembly, and another house will soon be elected.
Gov. Douglass has issued a proclamation, fixing a
duty of twelve shillings (\$3) a tun on all merchandise
shipped into Rritish Columbia from New-Westminster.
This is, in fact, a direct tax on the miners.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO FREMONT'S MINES. The Democratic Standard of Sacramento publishes the following as a communication over the signature

of "Viator":

"Business baving lately taken me into the county of Mariposa, curiosity led me to make some inquiry into the part culars of the mining operations upon the Fremont Grant, of which I had heard so much. A report of the result of my inquiries may not be uninteresting.

to your readers. "I visited the celebrated Josephine and Pine Tree "I visited the celebrated Josephine and Pine Tree veins, also the several mills in the possession of Col. Frement, as well as the Mount Ophir Mill, formerly owned by the Merced Mining Company. By the final decision of the case entitled 'Biddle Boggs agt, the Merced Mining Company,' Col. Frement recovered the Mount Ophir Mill, and by the judgment of the District Court in 'Frement agt, Crenshaw and others,' he was adjudged to be entitled to the possession of the 'Black Drift,' from which the Mount Ophir Mill was fed. Although some resistance was at first threatened to the execution of the process of the law, I am happy to hear that better counsels have prevailed, and that the Colonel is now in peaceable and quiet possession of what has been adjudicated to him by the highest tribunal in the land.

of what has been adjudicated to him by the highest tribunal in the hand.

"Col. Fremont is well known for the indefatigable perseverance and indomitable energy with which he has prosecuted his several explorations. These were but as child's play to the obstacles which he has encountered and gallantly overcome in getting possession of his property, which was confirmed to him as early as 1856. Aheady embarrassed with the expenses of litigation, almost the whole grant in the possession of adverse claimants, his credit was prostrated by the first decision in the Biddle Boggs case, in which it was most strangely held by the Supreme Court of California that a patent of the United States carried no right in the minerals to the patentee. This was enough, one would that a patent of the United States carried no right in the minerals to the patentee. This was enough, one would have thought, to appall the stoutest heart, and to repress the most determined energies. But, nothing duanted, Fremont toiled on, and at length finds his unparalleled exertions crowned with complete success. He whom this unfortunate decision apparently beggared is now in the possession of a principality. No man deserves more to enjoy the fruit of his labors than Col. Fremont. His very enemies must admire the fortitude with which he has borne his pecuniary embarrassments, and the vigor and energy with which he has pushed his fortunes under the most adverse circumstances. One would imagine that the embarrassments, the doubts and the trials to which he has been subjectthe doubts and the trials to which he has been subjected might have tended to ruffle his temper and embitter his feelings against his opponents. If such he the case, the feeling lies too far below the surface to be perceptible to the common observer. In the course of a long and confidential conversation, in which he referred to the obstacles he had to encounter, not a word of reproach, or even complaint, passed his lips. Toward his neighbors, those who have kept him out of his property, he breathed nothing but a spirit of kindness and liberality. Col. Fremont is an energetic, firm, and most liberal minded gentleman. During his troubles, the Colonel managed to obtain possession of the Josephine vein, and the mill of eight stamps connected with it. He had built upon the Merced River a water mill of sixteen stamps, and he has just completed, at the same place, what I am informed is the largest and finest mill in the Scate, of 48 stamps. Thus, exclusive of the Mt. Ophir mills, of which he has since obtained possession, he is running the doubts and the trials to which he has been subjectwhich he has since obtained possession, he is running stamps, which are kept going night and day. These 7: stamps, from the best information I can get, will crush stamps, which are kept going night and day. These 72 stamps, from the best information I can get, will crush 14 tuns of quartz per day. Treated in the usual mode, the ore averages about \$23 to the tun; with Thayer's amalgamator, which the Colonel is rapidly adopting in all his mills, the average yield is more than doubled. The cost of quarrying, carting and crushing is about \$12 a tun. The ore is very uniform in its yield, and is supposed to be inexhaustible. The Josephine vein is 60 feet in thickness, and is said to be one of the most valuable in the world. Beside the Josephine and the Pine Tree, some six or seven other veins of great value have been opened up by other parties; these will probably be leased to the parties in possession, and I am probably below the mark when I say that the net income of this magnificent estate will eventually amount to \$100,000 a month. The greatest difficulty now to be overcome is in conveying the quartz from the mines to the mills. Tais is a laborious and expensive process, and it may prove in

veying the quartz from the mines to the mills. This is a laborious and expensive process, and it may prove in bad weather impracticable to keep them running. But Col. Fremont is preparing to overcome this difficulty by constructing a railroad of five miles in length. This, to an unskillful observer, would seem to be an impossibility, such is the wild and broken character of the country; but the Colonel's skill as a topographical engineer has here stood him in stead, and he has laid out a road running along the sides of hills and overhanging precipices of a dizzy depth. This road is uearly ready for the rails, and when it is completed it will save about two dollars a tun in the transportation of the ore. of the ore.
"I heard a great deal of Thayer's amalgamator, which seems to be coming in general use in the Mari-posamines. From the polite and accommodating gen-tleman who has charge of it in Bear Valley I gathered some particulars that may be interesting to your read-ers. It is termed 'Thayer's amalgamator and chemiers. It is termed 'Thayer's amalgamator and chemical process. The process is kept secret, but its greatest peculiarity, I learn, is that it consumes no quick-silver, the original amount used being returned without the slightest loss. The proprietors make this very fair and liberal offer: They agree with the owner upon the average yield of his ore; they then take charge of the mill, and are satisfied with one-half the additional amount they can extract by their process for the use of the amalgamator. These wonderful works are within a few miles of the road leading to the Yosemite Falls, and are well worthy the attention of the curious traveler."

FROM NORTH-WESTERN MEXICO.

A correspondent of The Alta, writing from La Paz, Lower California, under date of Nov. 3, says:

"Don M. Alsua, of Guaymas, has determined to erect a refinery at the sods mine discovered and de-nounced by him, near Adair Bay, and has offered the superintendence to Mr. R. L. D'Aumaile of San Fran-

"The mining company of Castillo Lanzas, has out. ready for shipment, about 4,000 cargos of silver metal averaging about two marcs to the cargo, equal to abou \$65 per tun for the silver, exclusive of lead and other metals contained in the ore. This metal is put on board ship at an expense of about \$15 per tun. A steam ensinp at an expense of about \$15 per tun. A steam engine and quartz crusher, now on board the Jeannette, is to be landed at the Carochilla mines, and the working of those mines is to be prosecuted vigorously. This will be the first attempt to use machinery in Lower California. The mine is very rich, but owing to bad working, had caved in, and the former owners were without means to sink a new shaft to tap the vein below the old works. "A portion of Captain Stone's party have been em

ployed surveying up the Gulf of Lower California side, between the mouth of the Colorado and Loreto. Since between the mouth of the Colorado and Loreto. Since Captain Stone left surveying for the East, their head-quarters have been at Mulsje. Their labors will soon be concluded above, and in December they are expect-

A private letter from Mazatlan, written under date of the 16th ult., and published in The Alta, says: "In the beginning of the blockade of Mazatlan by

the British frigate Amethyst, Rosales, the Secretary of the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Miller, acting United States Consul, had two interviews with the Captain on board the frigate, but no arrangement whatever could be arrived at, and the Amethyst kept the port closed for three weeks. Capt. Grenfell then proposed a conference between himself and the Governor in person, which the latter agreed to, and the next day they met on board the American clipper Sparkling Sea—there being present also Mr. Cortez, Mr. Aleua, Mr. Aveilaro, and the British Consul. The Captain speaking Spanish very fairly, most of the conversation was held between him and the Governor direct, and the basis of an arrangement was arrived at after many hours of discussion. A day later (the 29th nlt.), in a second conference, the matter was arranged,

after many hours of discussion. A day later the 29th nlt.), in a second conference, the matter was arranged, through the Government paying, or promising to pay, the money, and the Captain widdrawing some of the conditions first demanded about Mr. Allsopp's reinstatement in his Consulate with military honors, &c.

"Three days passed without any steps being taken by the Government to pay the money, although Capt. Grenfell delivered up the captured vessels on the 39th. He found it necessary, at hist, to fix a period in which the money had to be paid on board, and no attention having been paid to this, he brought the Amethy a below the battery, and prepared for action. Great was having been paid to this, be brought the Amethy a below the battery, and prepared for action. Great was
the excitement that now prevailed with the people on
shore, who could not be personaded before that the
captain was in earnest, and what they might have
done at leasure they were now obliged to do in a couple
of hours, if they did not want their defenses bombarded. The money was at last found, and deposited
in the French Consolate, as the Britah Consul refused
to receive it with the knowledge that Capt. Greatelt
wanted to have it paid on board. Mr. Cortez went to
beard just in time to prevent the firing, and obtained board just in time to prevent the firing, and obtained another hour's respite in which to pay the money on

board just in time to prevent the firing, and obtained another hour's respite in which to pay the money on board through a Mexican officer—the captain refusing to receive it from him either on shore or on board.

"In the mean time the Governor wrote a letter to the Captain, remitting the certificate of deposit in the French Consulate, and refusing to take the money on board the vessel. The excitement on shore ross to a high degree at this time. Sheps were closed, doors harricaded, and so footh. But time passed on, and might closed in before anything was done. In the morning, the captain agreed to receive the money from the hands of Mr. Cortez or his clerk, on board his vessel, moved, no doubt, to this alteration in the conditions by common humanity, which would not admit of bombarding the forts for an empty form, which was moreover not put in writing when the arrangement for the payment of the money was made. The money being paid, the port is now open, and the Amethyst at liberat to continue her coasting trip. At the time when Mazatlan was thus near being bombarded, the man who had caused all the trouble, Gen. Coronado, was dying a miserable death at 2 o'clock.

"Tepic was attacked by Lozalo, on the 7th inst.; a severe fight was carried on within its walls for seven days. All accounts agree that it was a most bloody affair, and that hundreds have perished. On the 7th, the town was delivered by Cordono to Lozado. Coronado died a day or two before from the effects of an

the town was delivered by Cordono to Lozado. Coronade died a day or two before from the effects of an amputation of his left leg, in which he had got severely

amputation of his left leg, in which he had got severely wounded, as well as in other parts of his body. Tepic has cost the Liberals the lives of Pena, Valenzuera, and Coronado, all three brave men, and the loss of whom is disastrous for the Liberals in this State.

"Mr. Reicke, of Angeburg, Ricke & Ce., who had again been imprisoned by Coronado, in order to extorting money from him, fell sick while in prison, was carried to his house and died two days afterward. His moral sufferings during the last six months have been great, and although of a weak constitution, there is no doubt that his death was precipitated through is no doubt that his death was precipitated through the outrageous treatment he received at the hands of Coronado

"About 600 of the Liberal troops, and a number of families from Tepic are now on the road hither."

FROM WESTERN UTAH.

A telegrm from Genos dated the 18th inst., says: "The first Legislature of the new Territory of Nevada, met and organized last evening at the house of J. B. Rinke of Genoa. O. H. Pierson of Carson City was elected Speaker, H. S. Thompson, Clerk, and J. A. McDougal, Sergeant-at-arms. The proceedings met with a great deal of enthusiasm. Governor Roop delivered his nessage. Several spirited resolutions met with a great deal of entimisasm. Governor Koop delivered his message. Several spirited resolutions were passed, and a Committee of three were appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, to expedite the formation of the new Territory. The Legislature then adjourned until the first Monday in January. The snow is disappearing rapidly in the Valley."

The following is a copy of the Governor's Message:

"Having been duly elected by you as Executive of the Executional Territorial Government of Newada

"Having been duly elected by you as Executive of the Provisional Territorial Government of Nevada Territory, and deeming it my duty to address you upon the subject of our separation from the land of Mermon legislation, I present to you my reasons why an organization of the Provisional Government would, at the present time, be impelitie. At the time we were compelled to assemble in our sovereign especity to endeavor to rid ourselves of the theocratic fulls of Mormon, we had no protection for life, limb, or property; we had no protection for life, limb, or property; we had neitioned Congress for relife against the unjust and illegal attempts of the Mormons to force upon us laws and customs obnoxious to every American; we had no Courts nor county organizations save these controlled by the sworn satellites of the

American; we had no Courts nor county organizations save those controlled by the sworn satellites of the Salt Lake oligarchy.

"Our political rights were entirely at the will of a certain clique, composed of those who were opposed to the first principles of our Constitution, and the freedom of the ballot-box. Under these circumstances, we endeavored to relieve ourselves from these impositions, and believing that a Pravisional Government. we endeavored to reneve ourserves from these impos-tions, and believing that a Provisional Government would best assure us protection to life, limb, and prop-erty, we held our elections, and made all necessary ar-rangements for the formation of a temporary Govern-ment, until Congress should give us justice and pro-tection. Since our election, we have been deprived. by dispensation of Providence, of our esteemed del gate to Congress, James M. Crane, whose whole energies were devoted to the best interests of our people, and who carried with him to the grave the kindest wishes of us all, and who should have inscribed upon his tombstone, 'An honest man, the noblest work of

God.
"Within the past few months, an attempt has been made by Judge Cradlebaugh to establish the United States District Court in this district. Coming among us as he did, with the prestige of his noble stand us as he did, with the pressure against Salt Lake legislation, we at once yielded to him and his Court all the respect ever accorded in any community, but notwithstanding all his endeavors, nim and his Court fail the respect ever accorded in any community, but notwithstanding all his endeavors, backed by the good wishes of the people, the so-called laws of Ctah Territory have proved to him an insur-mountable barrier. We have now en route to Wash-ington as delegate to Congress to represent us and our wishes, John J. Musser, unanimously elected by the people to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the lamented Crane, and in whom we have the most im-

t confidence. The recent discoveries of gold, silver, copper, and lead mines, has caused an influx of population, totally unexpected at the time of our late Convention. The new emigration is composed of the bone and sinew of California, of men who are disposed to pay all due obedience to laws which extend to them a reasonable

Protection under the circumstances.
"But few members of the Council and the House of But few members of the Council and the House of Delegates have assembled in accordance with the call for their election, now, therefore, I, Isaac Roop, Governor of the Provisional Territorial Government of Nevada Territory, believing it to be the wish of the people still to rely on the sense of juntice of Congress, and that it will this session relieve us from the numerical series of the sense of provided the sense of the sense of provided the sense of the and that it with this session renew as from the butter of the control of the Legislature adjourned until the first Monday of January, 1860, and call upon all good citizens to support, with all their energies, the laws and Government of the United States.

"Done at Genoa, Dec. 15, 1859.
"ISAAC ROOP, Governer."

The Washoe Indians are dying in scores by cold and

LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN. We take from San Francisco papers the following

letter and memorandum of news: CHINA.

By the arrival of the clipper bark Onward, at this

port, from Kanagawa, Japan, we are placed in possession of letters and papers from Shanghae to Oct. 26, which came on the United States steamship Powhatan to Yeddo, and were furnished us by Mr. Charles H. Smith, who came passenger by her.

The Powhatan arrived at Shanghae, on the 12th of October from Kanagawa and west accounts for

October, from Kanagawa, and was to start again for Yeddo on the 26th of October. The United States Minister Ward arrived at Shanghae in the Powhatan, and was to start for Hong Kong in the first steamer.

n the first steamer. The British war-ship Cruiser was at Shanghae, and was seen to go to Japan.
Sankolinsin, the here of the battle of Taku, has addressed a memorial to the Emperor, requesting the re moval of the superanuated general who has the command of the coast defenses, and the appointment of a younger man. Sankolinsin says this is a time when an energetic man is wanted to protect the coast.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Oct. 11, 1859.—The United States frigate Powhatan arrived from Yeddo yester-day, having on board Com. Tatnall. Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, returned to-day by land. It is now Minister to China, returned to-day by land. It is now decided that the Japanese Government will send Commissioners to America, to start on the 22d February next, in the Powhatan, which will convey them to Panama, where they will cross the Isthmas and take a Government steamer to Washington direct.

Our Minister was desirons that the Japanese should leave in February, in order that they might be in America in the best season of the year, and also be presented to members of Congress—so the Japanese.

would not alter the day of detarture. There will be two Commissioners and seventy-two attendants of high rank in the Embassy.

Our Minister is desirous that they shall go direct to Washington, and stop at no other point; therefore California etands in danger of not being seen by them—a circumstance which Californians will much regret.

Our Minister, Mr. Harris, deserves the greatest praise for the manner in which he surmounted an oldestablished law—that Japanese should never leave the Island under pain of death—and in having Japanese visit America before any other land, although great efforts have been made to have them in England first.

Documents passed yesterday by which the departure of the Japanese is a fixed fact. The Powhatan will return to this port and remain until February, to protect Americans. Mr. Ward and the officers of the Powhatan speak in the highest terms of the Japanese, and are loth to leave here, even temporarity.

From The San Francisco dita California, Dec 21.

Arrival of THE EMMA-NARHATIVE OF THE LOSS OF HER CAPTAIN, MATE, AND TWO SKAMEN—GENEROSITY OF THE EMMA-NARHATIVE OF THE LOSS OF HER CAPTAIN, MATE, AND TWO SKAMEN—GENEROSITY OF THE EMMA-NARHATIVE OF THE LOSS, and tobacco. The Emma left this port in May lest, under command of Moses W. LAYOR, who, with Farner B. Hubbard, Andreas Peterson, and Wm. Thompson, were drowned in the Amoor River, 24 miles from Nicholassky, on the 28th of August last.

The captain, mate, and four seamen were on a whale, earrying an anchor and chain, the anchor sluog outside the bow and the chain circled in the stern. The echoner having touched on a sand bar, these preparations were made to heave her off. The chain, in being paid over, got the run, and the men trying to stop it had not time to cut away the auchor which was fast at the bow. When the chain brought up to the anchor, a heavy one, weighing Sol pounds, it took the boat down by the bow with a run.

The Russian amborities took charge of the vessel.

by the bow win a run.

The Russian amborities took charge of the vessel.

The Emma brought Capt. Bianchard of the bark
Hesperian, of Beaton which was wrecked near the
coast of the island of Jeddo, and his wife, children,

coast of the island of Jeddo, and his wife, children, and steward. Capt. De Fries, who has lately been running a steamer on the Amoor river, and Mr. Weymouth, an eugineer, also returned on her.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN BARK HESPERIALS.—On the arrival last week of the Russian squadron, we published the fact of the loss of the American bark Hesperian, in the Sea of Japan. By the schooler Emma, just in from Hakodadi, Capt. S. Blanchard, of the wrecked vessel, came pussenger, from whom we have obtained the following details:

The bark Hesperian was on a voyage from Shang-

from whom we have obtained the following detaits:

The bark Hesperian was on a voyage from Shanghae, by way of Hakodadi, to the Amoor River, They left Hakodadi on the 3d of September, and on the morning of the 4th, after baffling winds and rain, and during a strong breeze and thick weather, they ran upon the rocks adjacent to the island of Okosi, in the Japan Sca. These rocks, in Capt. Collinson's "China Pilot" in standard work of reference for navigators), are laid down as being but two miles off from the main island, whereas they are now proved to be from six and a half to seven miles distant. The strong currents, subject to the changes of winds experienced there, together with the thick weather, was the cause of the disaster.

The bark struck between 2 and 3 o'c'ock in the The bark struck between 2 and 3 o'c'ock in the morning, while it was yet dark. The rocks were bold, and as she went bows in, her stern was in deep water at did no possibility of getting an archor out to heave her off. She immediately commenced leaking, and, despite the pumping, was full of water by 9 o'clock, at which time, the weather having cleared up, the land was in right. Finding that she was heeling off shore, and likely to slide off the rock into deep water, the lanyards were cut and the masts permitted to £2 over the side.

the ride.

For the next succeeding four days, Capt. Blanchard, with his crew, endeavored to save all the cargo and portions of the wreck possible, at the end of which time a steamer hove in right, proving to be the Russian war steamer Japanese, commanded by Capt. Scott, who consented to lay by long enough to take off the carry but could not store to rays any property. Upon who consented that the property of the control of the crew refused to stay by the wreck, and took passage also in the steamer. The remainder, including the two mates, two men, the cook and control of the crew refused to stay by the wreck, and took passage also in the steamer. The remainder, including the two mates, two men, the cook and control of the cook and cook and control of the cook and coo

steward, remained in charge.

Capt. Blanchard was received with the greatest possible hospitality on board the steamer, and with his men, arrived at Hakodadi on the 11th, but not before men, arrived a reacond on the Straits of Scongar, which swept the Japan Sea, reached the rocks and wreck, completely destroying the latter, and very nearly sweeping off the por fellows who had remained. They clambered up to the highest peak, and were many times swept down by the violence of the

When the gale abated, it was found that nothing When the gale absted, it was found that nothing whatever remained on the rocks to eat, save what scraps had lodged in the crevices; and what was still worse, the rain water in the little pools, which had previously supplied them, had been washed away, and the holes filled with salt water. Thus the crew remained for cleven days, and would, undoubtedly, have perished had not the natives, from the main island, kindly visited them on several occasions, bringing supplies of fresh water sud food.

Capt. Blanchard desires us particularly to speak of the kindness of the Japanese authorities in the distressing time. Everything was done to carry out, in the fullest sense of the word, the terms of the Japanese-American treaty, for the protection and assistance of our countrymen in distress.

Capt. Blanchard proceeded with the schooner to the rocks, where he arrived after a tedious passage of ten

rocks, where he arrived after a tedious passage of ten

days.

The men and what fragments of the wreck they had gathered up were taken off and carried to Hakodadi. The warmest commendations are due to Mr. Consul Rice for his kindness toward the crew, Capt. Blanchard and family, and his efficient measures for their welfare during the six weeks of their stay at that port. They would have been taken on board one of the Russian steamers again, but owing to the restrictions existing in the Russian navy regarding the admission of ladies on board their ships even in distress, if any other convey suce can be obtained. Capt. Blanchard preferred to

veyance can be obtained, Capt. Blanchard preferred to take passage in the schooner Emma, rather than await the arrival of Com. Popoff with the flag-ship, with whom the decision remained. Capt. Blanchard arrived here on board the Emma on Friday last.

The Hesperian was two years old, and belonged to Boston, where she was cwined by Messrs. Blanchard Sherman & Co. She had a yearly policy of insurance in that city, and it is supposed that she was partially insured. She was well calculated for the Japan and Chron tade.

THE REAL SENTIMENT OF SOUTHERN PROPERTY-OWNERS.

FLEMINGSBURG, FLEMING Co., Ky., Jan. 2, '60. MESSES. H. GREELEY & Co -Gents .: As my subcription to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUKE has about expired, I inblose you a draft on my factors in your city for renewal for two years.

I suppose you thought, as I lived in a Slave State, that since the excitement growing out of the deplorable raid of Old Brown, and the folly of Gov. Wise, I could do without THE TERRUNE. I generally act according to my own sense of right, and take just such papers as seem best adapted to give information,

secording to my own sense of right, and take just such papers as seem best adapted to give information, without higgling at what may not precisely be in accordance with my opinions.

I have my own views about Slavery as it exists in the several States, and you have yours; and I am quite as free to accord freedom of opinion to you as I am to exact it for myself.

On the political complexion of the subject, I expect we should very slightly disagree. At all events, I would immeasurably rather trust the Republican party than the Southern Democracy, and so would thousands in this State, who, at the same time widely dissent from the views, many of its prominent members here expressed. But we hope and believe that they would administer the Government justly and fairly—giving to each State its due weight, and administer the laws fairly and equitably.

I inclose you the proceedings of a Union meeting-held in this village. I think you will agree with me, that they are in the right temper and spirit—far better in this respect than your great meeting in New-York, of which so much has been said. We have no thought this way of giving up the Union or of following the violent demographeness, either of the North or the South, in their threats of dissolution in case of the election of Gov. Seward to the Presidency. I should look for just Gov. Seward to the Presidency. I should look for just as wise and conservative an Administration of the Government under that distinguished statesman as we ever had; and would much prefer him to any one of the Suchanan stamp.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain, truly,

C. F. MITCHELL.

The length of the printed proceedings of this meeting precludes their publication entire. A portion of the resolutions we are glad to give as an evidence of the real sentiments of Southern property-owners, as distin

real sentiments of Southern property-owners, as distinguished from Southern politicians.

* "We ablier with indignation the efforts of individuals, combinations, and States to depreciate the value of the Genetication and the Union, or to destroy their integrity. Among such efforts we characterize intemperate and indiscrizainst demandations of whole sections, thus confounding the innocent with the guilty, and altenating the people of one sention from another. We feel also that the laws passed by some of the States forbidding their citizens from executing the laws of the United States is a grievance of which we have a right to complain, not only because of the intended injury to the people of one section in regard to their property, but because such laws are rebellious and revalutionary, and tend to the destruction of the whole fabric of legitimate government. We believe that the expression of politicals opinion should be see guarded as not to work a direct injury, and that opposition to Slavery, when expressed in words which tend to instigate

service insubordination, insurrection and murder, is bigis meral offense sgainst the peace and integrity of the Government, and when committed within the States where the practical evil may result should be punished as a high crime against society. Now inhetenology the dangers which threaten the integrity of the Government, we believe the great holy of the people. North and South, will relly to the hanner of the Constitution in surport of our glorious Union. We half with gladness, as an evidence of this, the recent manifestations of pairing the people of the people of the constitution, who are resolved to maintain the one, and obey the other, our cordial sympathy and copperation.

Resolved. That we respectfully request the people of every county in Kentucky, and in all the other States of the Union, to hold Union meetings, without distinction to party, and give utterance to their loyalty to, and love for the Constitution and Union of the United States.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 p. m., the President, Mr. Prek in the chair, and all the members pres-A petition from J. B. Taylor and 2,000 others, against the use of salt in melting snow in streets, was pre-

Mr. GENET effered an ordinatee making it an offence unishable by a fine of \$100 o \$250. Mr. Owns opposed it, so far as railroads were con-

erned. Mr. Gener stated that he was suffering from a cold,

which he was informed he had caught in consequence of the salting of the streets. He didn't like the idea the abolition of sleighing.
Mr. Platt enid that if the railronds were excepted
se ordinance would be almost inoperative.
Mr. Stark ented that firemen found that the readi-

Mr. Stars stated that firemen found that the readiest way to get to a fire was to take the nearest railroad. But they found that when the snow was saked, it froze their feet, or made them so cold that they could do nothing when they got to the fire. The railroad companies carefully washed the feet of their horses at the end of every trip. C. timen said that it injured the feet of their horses very much.

Mr. Tuomey was in favor of putting this right through.

Mr. Tuomer was in favor of putting this right through.

Mr. Owers continued his opposition.

Mr. Boole—The gentleman is a good talker for the railroad companies, but a poor one for the people. I move the previous question. Curried, 10 to 7.

The ordinance was then passed by a vote of 16 to 1. The invitation of Mohawk Engine Co. to the Board to site of their ball was accepted.

The protest of George P. Bickford in reference to the reat occupied by Mr. Barry was received.

Mr. Seagnest moved to lay on the table. Lost.

The protest was referred to a special Committee of five.

A communication was received from the Mayor, a copy of which will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. Connell moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A Special Committee was appointed on the Tax Levy.

A communication To

A communication was received from Judge Welsh, stating that the spartments assigned him in the City

Hall were so damp and badly venti'ated that he had given them up to the Mayor.

A bill of The N. Y. Mentor of \$185 for advertising the official convers of the late election was referred to the Finance Committee.

Geo. H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, reports

Geo. H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, reports 617 50 as the moneys received as fines for violation of Corporation ordinances during the month of December. The Controller sent in a summary of expenditures for 1859, \$6,699,448 89 on city or Treasury account, and \$12,322,072 15 on trust or special account; total, \$19,021,5.1 04.

The annual report of the Public Administrator was After unimportant business the Board adjourned to Thursday, when the Standing Committees will be an-

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joses, the President, in the chair. The lobby was crowded to excess with the friends of the new members.

Salting Broadway.—Mr. ROLLWAGEN offered a resolution to instruct the Ordinance Committee, when appointed, to report an ordinance against sprinkling salt on Broadway and other streets and avenues, as at present practiced after a fall of snow. The proposition was adorated.

on was adopted. The Brooklyn Ferry Leases.—The resolution laid over at the last meeting, directing the Controller not to take any further proceedings to effect the sale of the Brooklyn ferry leases, which expire in 1861, until further instructed by the Common Council, was called

Brooklyn ferry leases, which expire in 1801, inthifurther instructed by the Common Council, was called up and adopted.

Drill-Rooms.—The Board granted to Company C. 79th Regiment, the use of the room and armory at Jefferson Market.

City Finances.—The Controller transmitted a summary of expenditures on City, Trust, and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to De 2. 31, 1859, amounting in the aggregate to \$19,021,521 04. The paper was received and ordered on file.

Corporation-Altarney's Collections.—Mr. Purser sent in a statement of moneys collected during December last, as penalties for violation of Corporation ordinances. The amount recovered is \$617 50. Ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following Message was received from the Mayor, and 2,600 copies of it ordered to be printed.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.

To the Common Consell:

Gryllman: It is the duty of Government to provide for the protection of the people. The interests of all classes are alike entitled to the benefit of this duty. Political communities are hodies politic in which the laws and their administration should reach and cover every class of persons without distinction. Nearly every city has some individual characteristic, and refusure hand cover every class of persons without distinction. Nearly every city has some individual characteristic, and refusure has diverged them which gives so much life and animation to our leading streets is, in the asin, composed of straigers. A very large proportion of those who may be daily found upon our principal serily seems peculiar advantage. New bark is emphatically such a city. It may be called a cosmopolitan city. The moving throng which gives so much life and animation to our leading streets is, in the main, composed of strategers. A very large proportion of those who may be daily found upon our principal thoroughfare (Broadway) are non-residents or new comers. Every clime, every nation, and every part of our own country may find representatives there. It is not an exaggerated statement that one-fourth of the persons at any time in New-Tork are non-residents. Business, pieasure, cariceity, necessity, and other influences are operating continually to fill up and to keep filled up, this great metr-point with those who cannot be called chimels. At least one founded thousand persons are daily coming and going to and from New-York, to whom the bulk of our people are unknown and of whom we know nothing.

This great agreement forms a valuable suple of pecuniary profit. Those who substat upon industry derive largely from the advantages of this itherant mass. It has formed one of the chief resources of trade, and may be said to have become an indispensable commercial reliance. For the time ucing this mass of strangers while here, must be considered as a portion of the population, entitled not only to equal but to additional protection to that which others receive. Their ignorance of our laws and municipal requietions demands more care and instruction than are afforded to those who compose the stationary part of the community. Justice and tumanity, as well as sound policy, therefore, dictate that proper facilities should be afforded for its protection. Provision should also be made for granting information, facilitating the progress, andreadering agreement endoughour of all who ecces among us with good metives. We would thus encourage unjustion from abroad of the industrial classes, as well as induce the more opulant from all parts of the world to seek our elty and enley its nurivaled advantages in sole-tific, educational,

The details of the plan upon which I propose to organise this

The details of the plan upon which I propose to organise this burean will be electricity communicated to any committee to whom you may refer the subject, and with whom I will co-operate in drafting a suitable ordinance.

The rooms heretofore occupied as a Police Court in the south-western corner of the City Hall are now vacant. It is proposed to connect them by a stairway with this office, so that the finite grant and Strangers' Protection Boreau may be more directly under the eye of the Mayor. An interpreter and one cierc how employed by the Mayor could be transistred to the new office, thus rendering the additional expense trilling compared with the incalculable advantages to be derived.

I am confident that upon a careful investigation of the whole subject, the Common Council will unite with me in helieving that the proposed bureau will speedily become a permanent and indispensable necessity. If, however, it should fall in accomplishing that which I anticipate, it can be abolished with little loss and no injury to the public interests.

FERNANDO WODD, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

On Monday noon, a fire broke out in the story-and-a-haif shed No. 71 Park street (Five Points), occupied by Michael Rhine as a junk-shop and dwelling. The fire originated in the rear part of the building, which was stored with all kinds of junk, and, before it could be extinguished, the stock was badly damaged. The alarm of fire in this locality created no little excitement and the street soon swarmed with bloated men an and the street soon swarmed with bloated men and women, who would not, in all probability, have other-wise left their dens until dark. Thieves and repro-bates of every variety and hue were also on hand, but kept at a respectful distance, owing to the large police force present. Rhine's loss will not exceed \$50. He is insured for \$500 in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

THE WESLEYAS UNIVERSITY .- A dispatch from Joseph Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, pronounces the letter in our paper yesterday, bearing his signature, a forgery.

The Morse Telegraph patent expires in 1861, and will then be free to the public. It will cause considerable extension of telegraph lines, and will give rise to a good deal of competition.

CITY ITEMS

THE LOST GOLD PIECE. -" Oh, mother, have you een anything of that to enty-shilling gold piece ?"

This was the question of a young gina few days ago, upon her return from New-York, whither the nad been by the Harlem Rudroud, to spend those and other shillings, in some of the money-spending ways of amply provided about the sime of the holidays.

Of course the answer with-

"No, I have not seen it; have you lost it !"

"I fear so, if I did not leave it on the table, where I put, as I thought, all my money in my porte mounaie. So the table, and every other possible or probable place where a little gold coin could hide about the onse was searched; but the shining face of Liberty did not show itself upon that particular impression of Uncle Sam's steam press at Philadelphia. It was

"Why, Mary, how could you lose it? Can you think? Did you drop it anywhere when paying

out money ?" "Oh, no, for I missed it in the cars. I was showing Uncle my money, and as soon as I took it out, I re-

marked to him that a twenty-shilling gold piece was "Oh, then you must have dropped it in the cars, and of course will never see it again. Did you look for it.

"Yes, though not very closely, because I did not think it possible, that I had dropped it. If I did, of course it is lost. I should be able to get a pair of overshoes, a shawl, or an umbretta, or a parcel, because all such things found by the ear sweeper are returned to the office at Twenty sixth street. But a little gold coin found in the dust, would naturally become a perquisite of the sweeper. I never shall see that coin

agnin." So it was given up as lost, and no one interested in its value thought more of it. But we have not done vet with the story of that little gold coin. We have a pleasant little anecdote yet to tell connected with it. Three days after its loss, we went out of town on the Dover Plains teain, and on the way one of the passengers called that model conductor to him and said, with

a serious tone and grave look: Banta, I am going to enter a complaint against you about the sweeping of the care."

Benta looked astonished.
"Why, what is the matter now? The brakemen tell me that they take out these mats and thoroughly sweep out the cars every morning." Just then, the man who did the sweeping came in to

light the lamps, and was appealed to. "Yes, Sir; I did it myself, this morning."

"What! this car." "Yes, Sir; I took out all the mats, and swept all

"Then," said the gentleman, "you are a very honest eweeper, and would not pick up any little thing that a person had accidentally left on the floor."

Then, turning to the conductor, he said. "Banta, do you see that young lady in the seat opposite? Very well; three days ago she occupied the same seat, upon your morning trip down, and afterward discovered that while she had her portemonnaie open she must have dropped a \$2 50 gold piece. Today, while sitting book in hand reading, some one passing, accidentally knocked the book to the floor. She stooped to pick it up, and there upon the floor, just where the book had fallen, she found the lost gold coin.

floor. They leave it for them to pick up the uselves, the next time they make a trip." There was a laugh at the expense of the sweeper, and altogether it was a funny finale to the finding of

the lost gold piece.

As the cars have been carefully swept, it follows, of

course, that the sweepers are honest enough not to dis-

turb any little trifle like that, left by passengers on the

Merchandise has at last established itself in Bend street, once par excellence the aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 16, formerly the residence of Gideon Lee, has been metamorphosed into a store.

TWESTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICASS .- An election or officers of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association was held last night at their rooms, No. 435 Fourth avenue, which resulted in the choice of Almon W. Griswold, Presi ent: Eisworth Eliot and A. M. Coffin, Vice-Presidents; John Webber, Recording Secretary; Charles T. Rodgers, Corresponding Secretary, and Spencer Kirby, Treasurer.

Thomas Joyce has on exhibition at his "Gallery of Fine Arts," No. 63 New Bowery, a fine collection of aintings by the old masters, including Diego Velasuez, Sebastian Bourdon, Bureghel, Rothenamer, Batfurillo, and others. Also ern artists, in all some 200 valuable works of art worthy of notice by connoisseurs and o'ters.

CITY MORTALITY .- The City Inspece eports that doring the past week 90 men, 81 wo. eq, 135 boys, and 151 girls, a total of 457 persons, departed this life in New-York, being an increase of 71 upon the previous week. The excesses of New-Year's Day, probably, had something to do with this sudden rise in the mortality bills. The principal diseases were; Bronchitis, 12; congestion of the brain, 12; congestion of the lungs, 17; consumption, 67; infantile convulsions, 43; croup, 33; adult debiuty, 9; dropsy, 6-in the cheet 3, head 12, and heart 2; searlet fever, 44-typhoid 3, and typhus 3; heart disease, 10; hooping cough, 6; inflam-mation of the bowels, 8-of the brain 4, lungs 33, stomach 4, throat 2, and womb 1; infantile marasmus, 16; measles, 10; palsy, 4; small-pox, 3; teething, 4; asphyxia, 3; burned or scalded, 9; casualties, 4; old age, 9; poison, 1; premaure birth, 6; accidental suffocation, 2; suicide, 1 There were in all 19 cases of violent death. The nutivities of the deceased were: United States, 321; Ireland, 90; Germany, 23; England, 10: Prussia and France, 3 each: and the remainder scattering.

THE TOMBS LIBRARY .- Mrs. H. H. Starr hereby acknowledges having received valuable contribution of books to commence "The City Prison (Tombs) Library," just established for the use of the prisoners, as follows:

Vols. From. Vols.

Samuel S. Weed. 15
Se Auson Randolph. 20
29 Was. K. Cernwell. 15
21 Am Female Guardian So'y. 4
5 Other Liends of the object. 14
12
Total. 231 From.
Leavitt & Allen
D. Appleton & Co....
Roe Lockwood & Son
Collin & Brother
Kigrins & Kellog
March & Brothers
A. S. Eurnes & Burr. Also, 100 copies of "Mrs. Ann Taylor's Human

Physiology" from Mr. George F. Coolidge, all which

have been to-day committed to the charge of Mr. Chur.

Sutton, Warden of the City Prison.

THE REMOVAL OF ASHES .- Although the street cleaning appropriations have been exhausted, and the work stopped, the Controller, in view of the nul-ances which would otherwise be created, has consented that the removal of makes and garbage may be continued, until the new apprepriations are made, he finding, meanwhile, the funds wherewith to pay the

PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS .- At a meeting of the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant So-cieties of the City of New-York, held at the Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, the following Societies having joined the organization, viz, the German Benevolent Society, the St. George's Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the Friendly Sons of St Patrick, the St. David's Benevolent Society, the French Benevolent Society, the Swiss Benevolent Society, the Portuguese Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Scandimayian Benevolent Society, and a majority of the same being represented, the following officers were elected: William Jellinghaus of the German Society, President; Robert Waller of the St. George's Society, Vice-President; Joseph Stuart of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Treasurer; Philip Pritchard of the St. George's Society, Secretary; Solomon I. Joseph of the Porta-guese Hebrew Society, Robert Gordon of the St. Au-